WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2.---NO. 35. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 87.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,		$11 00
Ten. do. do. do.		20 00
Twenty, do. do. do		38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 3 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Tuesday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN.
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.

NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rate. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
J. I. BRYAN.
April 10, 1846. 30-tf.

SUGAR.

Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
2 do New Orleans do (superior.)
10 bbls do do clarified sugar,
6 do Muscovado chrystalized do
5 do New Orleans do
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.

Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, $15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session, 20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

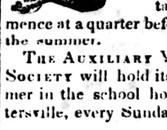
N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at $8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger,	Gen. Move,
Hon Wm. H. Haywood,	Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy,	L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Hines,	H. W. Husted,
Dr. Baker,	E. P. Guion, Esq'r.

As the above named, gentleman are well known in the State I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.
J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846. 31-11t

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.



THIS Society will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

The Auxiliary Washington Temperance Society will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrotulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22. 1846.

Messrs A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which ex ended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

Mobile, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845

Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I augured much therefrom at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUGHMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.
April 17. 31.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money* they will give *double tho light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt.
Wilmington, April 17 1846. 31-12m

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of
NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.
JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

Just Received
AT
H. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.	
Gooseberry;	
Apple;	
Grape;	
Currant;	
Black Currant.	
Preserves.	
Quinces;	
Plums;	
Grapes;	
Cranberries;	
Cherries;	
Peaches;	
Pine Apple;	
Canton Ginger;	
Strawberries.	
Syrups.	
Ginger;	
Raspberry;	
Strawberry;	
Lemon;	
Pine Apple.	
Brandy Preserves.	
Peaches;	
Strawberries;	
Gooseberries;	
Raspberries;	
Cherries.	
—	
Horse Radish;	
Pickles, all kinds;	
Catsups do	
Sauces do	
Mustard do	
Pickled Lobster;	
Fresh do	
Hollibut, fresh;	
Sardines;	
Pepper Sauce;	
Ground Pepper;	
do Allspice;	
do Cinnamon;	
Sugars, all kinds;	
Coffee do	
Family Beef;	
Smoked do	
do Tongues;	
Salmon;	
Nutmegs.	

Wooden ware, all kinds,	
Tin do do	
Stone do do	
Brooms do	
Tobacco do	
Table Salt;	
Bird Cages;	
Blacking and Brushes;	
Matches;	
Wrapping Paper;	
Writing do	
Ground Ginger;	
Iron bound half bushels;	
Nests do do	
Cayenne Pepper;	
Mudlers;	
Lemon squeezers;	
Cheese;	
Butter;	
Lard;	
Fish Roes;	
Bacon;	
Mackerel;	
Dried and Mess Beef.	
Liquors.	
Cog. Brandy;	
H. Gin;	
Madeira Wine;	
Port do	
Pure juice Port Wine;	
Spanish Brandy;	
American do	
Apple do	
Cincinnati Whiskey;	
Common do	
American Gin;	
N. E. Rum;	
Cider Vinegar;	
do Brandy.	
—	
Molasses;	
Barrels of Lard;	
Copperass;	
Indigo;	
Allspice;	
Race Ginger;	
Powder and Shot;	
do in canisters;	
Stoughton Bitters;	

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Coffee.

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE, just received per schooner Comet, and for sale by
May 8] BARRY & BRYANT.

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rninehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby inform their customers that their BILLS for the year past are made out, and ready for settlement. All indebted will confer a great favor to call and settle the same as soon as possible. G. & C. BRADLEY.
May 8, 1846 34-3t

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law.
Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

Catharine A. Stanly. vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Teste.
O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
May 1, 1846 33-3m
Chronicle copy 3 months.

DR. J. D. BELLAMY,

HAVING associated with him in practice Dr. WM. W HARRISS, requests all indebted to him to call and settle their accounts by note or otherwise. [May 1, 1846. 33-tf

THE subscriber having withdrawn (a few days since) from the firm of Smith & Gause, would inform his friends and old customers, that he has commenced business on his own hook, and hopes by close attention to the same, to receive a liberal share of patronage. He may be found two doors south of G. W. Davis'.
SAM'L P. GAUSE.
April 24, 1846. 32-5t

FOR SALE.

THREE HUDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of valuable Turpentine and Timber Land, situate on the Western side of Cape Fear River, on Plummer's Run, back of the lands of John King and Mr. Gillespie. The said lands is two miles from the river, and thirty miles from the town of Wilmington. Apply to the subscriber.
J. G. WRIGHT.
April 24, 1846 32-9t

CORN MEAL and CRACKED CORN; also ground CORN and OATS; constantly on hand. For sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS.
Paradise Distillery.
Orders left at my store on Water street, will be promply attended to. [A24]

Goods for sale.

10 Bbls. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetevill Flour,
10 " Mullets, 10 " mess & prime Pork,
20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.
5 hhds retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon,
Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap. Window Glass. Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, barrels Tar, &c. &c. J. I. BRYAN.
April 10th, 1846. 30-tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.
A17] Wm. COOKE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.
Drawings received every evening at 6 o'clock.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

I PRESENT below, to the patrons of FORTUNE'S HOME, the following grand display of Schemes for May, 1846. They are all good—but the Scheme for the 23d presents an extraordinary chance for a fortune—$60,000 Capital and 15 drawn ballots. Examine for yourselves, make your selection, and forward your orders to
C. B. LUCK, Richmond Va.

$30,000! $10,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 20, to be drawn on Saturday, 16th May, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware. 75 Nos., 13 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,000
1 "	10,000	1 "	1,800
1 "	5,000	1 "	1,973
1 "	4,000	25 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	3,000	25 "	500
	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2 50.

A certificate of 25 Wholes costs	$110,00
A certificate of 25 Halves costs	55,00
A certificate of 25 Quarters costs	27,50

THE MAY FLOWER.
$60.000! $30.000! $15.000!
15 drawn ballots out of 78!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 21, to be drawn on Saturday, May 23d, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of	$60,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 "	30,000	50 "	600
1 "	15,000	50 "	500
1 "	7,500	100 "	400
1 "	3,936	&c.	&c.

Whole Tickets $20, halves 10, quarters 5.

A certificate of Wholes costs	$205 00
A certificate of Halves costs	102 50
A certificate of Quarters costs	51 25

A Package of Tickets in this splendid Lottery may draw the five first Prizes amounting to over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

$30,000! $12,000!
Lowest 2 Number Prize $40.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 22, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 30, 1846. 75 Nos., 12 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$4,000
1 "	12,000	1 "	3,000
1 "	8,000	1 "	1,993
1 "	5,000	20 "	1,000

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

☞ Remember, in purchasing by the package we always give in three tickets.

My friends and the public generally will please bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of "LUCK." Then for prizes please address C. B. LUCK.
Vender for D. PAINE & Co., Managers.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.

The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and a order addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.

On all letters enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage, as usual, need not be paid. C. B. LUCK.
March 13th, 1845. 26

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
New Lucky Lottery Office,
Basement rooms, under the Eagle, corner Main and 13th Street—Richmond, Va.
$116.000!

I have in my office four packages of Tickets in the following Scheme, and a package may draw the first five Capitals, amounting to upwards of $116,000!

The four packages contain 104 tickets, which, at $20 each, is $2080, which I warrant to draw $1,280, making the risk only $800.

Persons at a distance, as well as those of our city, wishing to engage in this money making scheme, can do so by making application either by letter or otherwise at "LUCK'S OFFICE." All communications confidential and promptly attended to.

A certificate of one-fourth will be furnished for	$200
Do. one-eighth	100
Do. one-sixteenth	50
Do. one thirty-second	25

A Mammoth Scheme for 21st May.
$60,000, $30,000, $15,000!
78 nos.—15 drawn.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 21, to be drawn on Saturday, May 21st, 1846. Capitals: 1 prize of $60,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7500, 1 of 3936, 50 of 1000, 50 of 800, 50 of 600, &c. Tickets $20; halves 10; quarters 5.

A package of Wholes costs	$520 00
Less—the price of three Tickets	60 00
	$460 00
Which we warrant to draw	255 00
A certificate of Wholes costs	$205 00
Do. do. Halves do	102 50
Do. do. Quarters do	51 25

☞ A package of tickets in this splendid Lottery, if bought at LUCK'S Office, may draw the first Five Prizes, amounting to over One Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

Plantation for Sale.

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 12 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hoopoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very elligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.—The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ashe and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to
H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN,
April 10, 1846. [30-tf] Wilmington.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of MATTISON & THOMAS, on Front street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities, both with regard to the strength and durability of buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the interest of gentlemen intending to build, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c., and for roofs of large public buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other states, where timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the best timber in the world. They will make to order, common and circular Ovalo Sash, circular & fancy, Gothic, Selection or Ogee Sashe Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style for churches, &c.; Imitation, Grecian and Egyptian Chimney Pieces; Imitation Frontispieces; Cornices, Continued Rail, or Geometrical Stair Cases; plain and fluted Portico Columns; Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, and any other work in their line of business.

They will also furnish to order Metal Sash, with heavy plate glass for Fancy Shop fronts; Metal and Gilt Side Lights, and Transoms, &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Jobbing of all kinds neatly done.
J. B. MATTISON.
R. S. THOMAS.
Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1846. 30-3m

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.
Just received and for sale by
M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG.

THE subscriber offers the following goods in store, and daily expected by the Alaric, on consignment, for cash or approved city paper:

50 bags Rio Coffee;	10 bbls N O Sugar;
20 boxes Cheese;	5 firkins Butter;
5 bbls superior Whiskey, "Monongahela;"	
5 " Apple Brandy;	26 bbls Gin;
20 boxes Mould Candles, 6's and 8's;	
2 " S. S. Clarke's superior Tobacco;	
2 " Lickinson's do do	
25 bbls Whiskey;	1 bag Pimento;
3 boxes Young Hyson Tea;	
4 " Souchong do	
5 boxes Ground Pepper.	

A17] JOHN S. RICHARDS.

From Morris' National Press.

THE MAN OF LEISURE.

'You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir,' said a pale blue eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the rich man of leisure at his lodgings.

'Certainly not,' said Mr. Inklin, I will be going that way in a day or two.'

'Did you ask at the place for me yesterday?' said the boy on the following day, with quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

'No,' was the answer, 'I was busy, but I will to-day.'

'Heaven help my poor mother,' murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with a loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her hand for a portion, while a smile flitted across her face.

'Mother, dear,' said the boy 'Mr. Inklin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three meals a day; only think mother, three meals, and it won't take me three minutes to run home and share it with you.'

The morning came; and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had obtained the place.

'Not yet,' said the man of leisure, but there is time enough.'

The cent that morning was wet with tears.

Another morning arrived.

'It is very thoughtless in the boy, to be here so late,' said Mr. Inklin. 'Not a soul to brush my coat.'

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

'I am sorry to disappoint you,' said the man of leisure,' but the place in Mr. C's store was taken up yesterday.

The boy stopped brushing, and burst afresh into tears. I don't care, now,' said he sobbing, 'we may as well starve. Mother is dead'

The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar.

Mr. Inklin was taken ill. He said often that he thought religion might be a good thing, and meant to look into it.—An anxious friend brought a clergyman with him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously, to the sufferer, of eternal truth.

'Call to-morrow,' said the man of leisure, 'and we will talk about these matters.

That night the man of leisure died.

Indian Corn in Paris.—A Paris letter says:—"Among other good American things hitherto but ill-appreciated in Europe, but which are now beginning to be more properly estimated, is Maize (our Indian corn.) I hear of several bakers who find its preparation into bread a profitable business."

The following *naive* promise was offered to an irresistible temptation to a fair inamorata:—'I like you,' said the girl to her suiter, 'but I can't leave home. I am a widow's only darling; no husband can ever equal my parent in kindness.' 'She is kind,' replied the wooer, 'but be my wife, we will all live together, and see if I don't behave with other.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 15, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

EDWARD D. HALL.

WAR! WAR!

TO ARMS! AMERICANS!

War, actual, *bona fide* war, has at last come upon us on our Southern frontier!! Hostilities with MEXICO have at last actually commenced! The intelligence which we have received from the banks of the Rio Grande is of the most thrilling nature. Our whole Southern frontier is in a perfect fever of excitement. But one idea fills the public mind—but one subject is talked of—the danger in which Gen. Taylor and the American army is placed. The decisive moment has at last arrived when the United States of America must lay aside the spirit of forbearance with which she has for years past treated her weak but pusillanimous neighbor. We have borne with insult and wrong at her hands, such as we have never brooked at the hands of any other nation on the face of the earth. We have seen our citizens incarcerated in loathsome dungeons—we have seen American citizens ignominously put to death—we have seen our own countrymen made to endure the most degrading corporal punishment at the hands of cruel, weak and cowardly Mexico; and all this we have borne with, because she was weak and we were strong—because, with a spirit of magnanimity and generosity unparalleled in the annals of any nation, we felt for her weakness and stayed the hand of retribution. We have witnessed the property of our unoffending citizens despoiled and confiscated, contrary to all those laws which regulate the conduct of enlightened nations. We have seen, more recently, our Minister, representing in his person, the dignity of the United States of America treated with contumely and contempt, and that too, after his presence had been solicited by Mexico herself. The most solemn treaties entered into with this country have been broken, and we have forborne because Mexico was weak and imbecile, and in the hope that common sense and common justice would one day resume their dominion in that unhappy country. The soil of America has been desecrated by their hostile foot prints. Their soldiers have crossed the Rio Grande. They have dared to commence hostilities. Already have they massacred some of our bravest officers upon our own soil. They have captured a squadron of our brave dragoons and now hold them in bondage. They are even now surrounding an American army upon American soil. The eventful hour has at last arrived when the retributive hand of justice shall and must be raised—when the accumulated wrongs and insults of years must and shall be avenged by the American people. The blood of our slaughtered brethren crimsoning the banks of the Rio Grande is even now appealing to their brethren throughout the Union, to rise in their might and take summary vengeance on perfidious Mexico. The spirit of our murdered fellow-countrymen are even now stalking throughout the land, and beckoning on their brethren from one end of the Union to the other, to avenge their manes. For one, we say, that the United States should make a final settlement of the reckoning with Mexico. We say, let a sufficient force be sent to the aid and succour of Gen. Taylor. Let Mexico see that if we are slow to anger and long to forbear, we are able and determined to take ample revenge for the wanton wrongs which have been committed upon us. We say, let an American army of sufficient force enter the Mexican territory forthwith, and let it not cease its march, if needs be, ere it halts before the gates of her Capitol. Let no peace be made until Mexico sues for mercy at our feet. This is no mere gasconade or outburst of feeling. America is able to do all we have said, and we appeal to every man within our hearing, if the time has not arrived when justice, feeling, a sense of what is due to ourselves—when every consideration irresistably impels us to such a course!

We write this upon Monday. In other portions of our paper will be found the details of the Intelligence from the seat of war, upon which the foregoing observations are based. We give a letter from our correspondent, an intelligent officer now at Point Isabel, and in whose statements the most perfect reliance may be placed. This letter is dated on the 27th of April. Since we received it, no later dates have arrived from the Rio Grande. Before our paper goes to press, we may receive further and later intelligence. Should such be the case, we will spread it before our readers. We have devoted a large portion of our columns to the news from our Army, as we think it will interest our readers more than any thing else we can spread before them.

NO MORE NEWS YET from the ARMY.

Up to the time of going to press no further intelligence has reached our office from the Army. Further accounts from Gen. Taylor have been looked for with intense anxiety, as the last which we received left matters in rather a critical situation. For our own part, we have no fears for the main army. Gen. Taylor had 15 days rations, and was well entrenched. He could defend himself against the whole Mexican army. Relief has reached him ere this. Some troops have already left New Orleans and Galveston for Point Isabel, the point most in danger, and thousands of volunteers are now hastening to the banks of the Rio Grande, eager to take summary vengeance on Mexico for the slaughter of our troops. We fear not the issue. Our dates from New Orleans are up to the 8th.

Bladen County.—We have received the proceedings of a meeting held in Bladen county, which came too late to hand for publication this week. We see from them that the Democrats have nominated the following ticket, which can't be beaten:—For the Senatorial district, Robert Melvin; For the Commons, Thomas S. D. McDowell, of Elizabeth; For the Sheriffalty of Bladen county, Geo. W. Melvin.

ANSON COUNTY.

We see in the Carolinian, of Saturday last, the proceedings of a meeting of a "portion of the Democratic party of Anson county," accompanying a request that they may be published in this paper. We would give them, if we had room, much as we deprecate their spirit. Do let us have peace in our ranks. Let us banish the evil spirit of discord from amongst us, and let us unite heart and hand in the approaching struggle. Let Democrats not war with Democrats. Let us reflect that we have a common enemy to meet, and that if we expect to conquer him, it must be by presenting to him a bold and undivided front.

MR. SHEPARD IN WILLIAMSTON.

Mr. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, arrived in Wilmington on Friday last, and was immediately waited on by a number of his friends. Mr. Shepard, we were pleased to see, is in fine health and in first rate spirits. He has just returned from a canvass of the North-eastern counties, where, we learn from the most respectable sources, his success in awakening the enthusiasm of our party has been most flattering; and where his onslaughts upon the enemy have told with an effect which will be tangibly felt on the first Thursday in August next.

Mr. Shepard addressed a large and respectable audience at the Masonic Hall on Saturday. The audience was composed of both political parties. With Mr. Shepard's style of speaking, we were much pleased. It was warm, vehement and enthusiastic, but entirely free from any thing like ranting or gasconading. He spoke earnestly and from his heart. His whole manner evinced that he believed what he said—that the great truths which he promulgated were dearer to him than any personal considerations. We have not seen a single Democrat, and we have conversed with many, who was not enthusiastic in his encomiums, as well of the manner as the matter, of Mr. Shepard's speech. We can assure our friends in other parts of the State, that should the nomination be a second time given to Mr. Shepard, he will receive the hearty, cordial and enthusiastic support of the Democratic party in this section of North Carolina. We were just about penning a sketch of Mr. Shepard's remarks when we were furnished with the following article from the pen of a gentleman who was present on the occasion, and who is much more competent to do justice to Mr. Shepard than ourself:

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—It is much to be regretted that any voter in New-Hanover was absent from the Masonic Hall on Saturday last, to hear Mr. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North-Carolina. Mr. Shepard is a man of fine personal address, a dexterous debater, a bold and fluent speaker, and well versed in the political history of both the nation and his native State. The high encomiums I have heard bestowed upon the effort of our candidate on Saturday, induces me to offer you a short sketch of his speech, for the benefit of those of your readers who were unfortunately absent.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Shepard was introduced to a large and respectable audience, and after announcing himself a candidate, and the necessity he felt himself under as such, of giving a full and free expression of the various topics of public interest, he proceeded with the discussion in an eloquent, able and forcible argument. He first took up the subject of Distribution, and showed by incontrovertible argument and undeniable facts, the glaring inconsistency of the Whig party upon this subject, and more particularly of his opponent, Mr. Graham. He referred to the Rayner Resolutions of 1838, which declared that the public lands were the property of *all the States*; yet this same party, in less than two years after, having a majority in both houses of Congress, passed a *Distribution act*, first giving to nine of the new states 4,500,000 dollars of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, together with ten per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of all the lands to the States in which they are situated, and then the remainder to be distributed to *all the States*, according to federal population. But this distribution, (trifling and meagre as it is, of a pitiful balance,) ceases whenever the Tariff shall be raised above 20 per cent. By this act, four and a half millions of dollars are given unconditionally to the nine States; and this is done out of a fund declared by a solemn act of legislation, to belong equally to all the States, and done too, by the very party who made the donation, and in a very short time after the declaration is made. Mr. Graham was a member of the Legislature in 1838, and being Speaker of the House, was not called upon to vote, but is supposed to have approved of the Rayner Resolutions. He was a member of Congress in 1841, and voted for the distribution act. Distribution to *the States* is made to depend upon a condition, and by the passage of the Tariff of 1842, "*The Whig Tariff*," the condition is created by the same party who imposed it in 1841; and distribution ceased altogether. From this subject, Mr. S. passed to the Tariff, which he showed to be unjust, in both principle and detail. Many of its enormities artfully concealed under the odious *minimum* principle, its whole operation was to protect and pamper the lords of the loom and the spindle, and to oppress the great business of agriculture. The arguments used by the friends of this measure were exposed and most successfully refuted. Mr. S. expressed himself in favor of *ad valorem* duties, and for the lowest rate of duty which could raise means sufficient to support the government.

Mr. S did not go at length into the question of the currency, but expressed his approbation of a system having for its object the seperation of the government from the banks, and his uncompromising hostility to a National bank.

The subject on which Mr. S. dwelt longest, and with very great force and clearness, was that of our State affairs. He showed beyond controversy, from the legislative history of our State, that the Whigs, and they alone, were responsible for having involved the State in debt, to the amount of near *one million of dollars*, for which the people have never received the slightest consideration. The loan of five hundred thousand dollars made to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in 1838, was made by a legislature having Whig majorities in both branches. This loan was made to *complete* an enterprize, engaged in only by private individuals; and the second loan, the loan of three hundred thousand dollars in 1840, was made to pay the private debt of a corporation known and proclaimed to be *insolvent, bankrupt, utterly worthless*. This was done also by a legislature in which the Whigs had a large majority. Mr. S. said, that in answer to his arguments on this subject, he had been met with the reply, that prominent Democrats had been members of Internal Improvement Conventions, and had united in recommending these schemes of improvement. These Conventions, Mr. S. thought, were irresponsible bodies; they expressed individual opinions, and nothing else—their action bound no body. It was otherwise with the Legislature—that was the representative body—its action was solemn, important, binding. Mr. S. was very successful in his argument to show that the Whigs had deceived the people in vital and important matters affecting their rights and their property; and he thought the safe and salutary old rule should not be forgotten, "that the first deception may be the fault of the deceiver, but the second should be the fault of the deceived." Mr. S. went at length into the history of the Legislature on the subject of the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road, and showed very clearly that the act directing the sale of the Road, contained an implied command to Gov. Graham to purchase the Road at the lowest amount for which it could be bought; that in this purchase the Governor had not used ordinary prudence, as his bid was the first and only one made, at the last mortgage, it was evident, Mr. S. said, that no other purchaser could buy the Road with a good title, without first satisfying the prior mortgage held by the State, for the loan of 1838, of $500,000. Mr. S. spoke of the act authorising the endorsement by the State of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. By this act he did not think the State in any danger of loss, as the institution was solvent, besides the large interest owned by the State in that Road, rendered it much more proper and just that the aid of the State should be extended to it. If application be made for an extension of the Road to South Carolina, Mr. S. would be in favor of it, but expressed himself opposed to the principle of investing the money of the State in works of that kind of improvement. Mr. S. alluded to the subject of Texas, to show the inconsistencies of the Whig party, and to the triumphant passage of the Oregon notice, by the votes of the Whigs themselves, as a glorious tribute to the genius of Mr. Polk, wrung reluctantly from them by the force of public opinion. An act by which they trusted him with the most extensive power, no less than the power of peace or war for the country—and him, too, whom they had denounced as utterly unworthy of confidence, a traitor, and the son of a traitor. Mr. S. declared his confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the masses of both parties, but the inconsistencies and deceptions of many of the Whig leaders forced him to believe that they were utterly destitute of principle, and their influence had been exerted for mischief to the country. Mr Shepard's speech contained many passages of stirring eloquence. To the warmth and animation of a man deeply convinced of the importance of the great truths he promulgates—he unites the calm deliberation of an enlightened and prudent judgment. Well may Mr. Gales warn his Whig friends and say to them that "Mr. Shepard is young and ardent, and will create enthusiasm wherever he goes."

SENEX.

The Chronicle, of Wednesday, is quite facetious in its notice of Mr. Shepard's speech on Saturday. There is no disputing about taste, and if our neighbor prefers to notice by ridicule rather than attempt to answer arguments which he finds too hard for him, we have no disposition to find fault with his choice. But we did not understand Mr. Shepard to say, as the Chronicle thinks he did, that "to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would be a good policy, were the country out of debt, and no constitutional prohibition existing." All that Mr. S. said, and, we presume, from his well known views on this subject, all he intended to say was, that if this were the state of things, the action of the Whigs would have been much less objectionable. But they had no excuse for their course—the country was in debt when the Whig Distribution act was passed, and stood in want of all the funds under the control of the government. When did the Chronicle find out that "some famous Democrats proposed to give the new States all the public lands within their limits!" Does he refer to the bill proposed many years since by Mr. Calhoun? If so, he has sadly mistaken the object of that bill, and has surely never seen the arguments and calculations with which Mr. Calhoun explained it. The object of that bill was to transfer the sale of the lands from the general to the State governments, by which the general government was expected to be benefitted. The Chronicle cannot see why Distribution should be discussed at this time, as it is not now a subject of public agitation. We suppose there are many other subjects upon which the Whigs have heretofore acted, a history of which would be equally disagreeable.

Naval Stores.

The sudden and unprecedented revulsion in the price of Naval Stores has cast a most serious gloom over the prospects of this section of North Carolina. Stimulated by the extraordinary prices which Turpentine commanded during the whole of last winter, many of our citizens have withdrawn their labor and capital from their wonted channels, and have embarked them in making Turpentine, which held out such alluring prospects to all who might engage in it. Lands and negroes have been both purchased and hired at high prices, in the anticipation that the product of the pine would continue to command such a price as would amply repay any outlay. The bubble has bursted. Turpentine has tumbled down from $4 to $2, and Spirits of Turpentine from 65 to 35c per gallon; and it is with extreme regret that we are compelled to express the opinion that neither of the articles have reached the lowest point of depression yet. It has now been amply demonstrated that the sole cause of the sudden and unlooked for rise in prices last winter was speculation. This fever is now over. A revulsion has taken place, and its consequences will be felt most severely, we fear, by this section of North Carolina. As an evidence that the recent high prices did not have their origin in a proportionate increase in the demand for Naval Stores, either in this country or Great Britain, we may state that, from the best information we can obtain, there is at least 125,000 barrels of the old crop of Turpentine now on hand in New York, Liverpool and London, alone. We also learn that there is a considerable quantity of Spirits of Turpentine now on hand in New York, some six or seven thousand barrels, as near as we can ascertain. This, we think, is proof positive that the recent high prices did not result from any legitimate causes. The Naval Store market, perhaps, never was in a more unsettled state than at the present moment.—There is more Spirits on hand at present than is required for consumption, and consequently the distillers of North Carolina, with a few exceptions, have suspended operations. Indeed, they have no data to go upon at present, and therefore we think their course a prudent one, at least for a time. The consequence of all this is that our market is extremely depressed. Indeed, business in the Naval Store line is almost at a stand. Having made these preliminary remarks, we would beg leave to make the following

SUGGESTIONS

to our friends in the country. We would say to them that we think it would be their best policy not to force the present crop into market for some time yet. Hold up if possible. Let the present stock, both of Spirits and the raw material, be in some measure worked off. Let the market assume something like a healthy tone again. This it will do in a few weeks at farthest, and then something like stability in prices may be calculated upon.—But as things now stand, with an already overstocked market, if producers continue to throw the coming crop immediately into market, the effect cannot be otherwise than to drag down prices still lower. We think then that the best policy, and indeed the only policy, is to hold up; bring as little to market as possible, for some weeks; let the stock now on hand work itself off. Then will come a demand, and we hope a healthy demand, at something like fair and reasonable prices, which may last throughout the season. It is in our opinion, sheer madness, under present circumstances, for the producer to bring the raw material to market.

On the eleventh instant the President transmitted to Congress a message on the subject of our relations with Mexico, the substance of which will be found in another column. The contents of this important document produced the most thrilling interest in both houses. We have but little space at this late period to give to this important intelligence. We will be brief, but still give its principal features.

In the House, in committee of the whole, the message was taken up, and the debate on its contents limited to two hours. During these two hours the House bill No. 145, authorising the President to accept the services of volunteers for the protection of our Southern frontier and to repel invasion, was taken up, discussed, and finally passed. The preamble of this bill is in the following brief but important words: "Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

The principal features of the bill, as it passed the House are the following:

It authorizes and empowers the President to employ the Militia, Military, and Naval forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of Volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand.

It appropriates ten millions of dollars, and places it at the disposal of the President for the purpose of prosecuting the war with effect.

It provides that the Militia who may be called out under this act, may be compelled to serve six months in the year.

It also authorizes the President to complete forthwith, all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm and equip such merchant vessels as he may deem proper for the protection of our sea board.

These are the leading features of the Bill, as it passed the House by a vote of 174 to 14.

During the discussion, several amendments were offered, the object of which were to declare war forthwith against Mexico, but they were all voted down. The reason assigned being, that although *hostilities* had commenced, still Congress would not declare actual war till the details were known, as the matter might yet be explained. This bill gives the President ample power, however, to protect our rights and our honor. The subject of a declaration of war will come up in a day or two. For our own part, we think Congress ought to declare war forthwith.

In the Senate, after the reading of the message, a long discussion took place, in which all the speakers expressed their willingness to place ample means in the hands of the Executive to protect our Southern frontier; but, at the same time, too precipitate action was deprecated. Mr. Calhoun, in the course of his remarks, said that there was an essential difference between a state of actual war and hostilities; that the Mexican government might apologise and disavow the acts of Gen. Arista, &c. The message, in the Senate, was referred, so much of it as relates to our relations with Mexico, to the committee on foreign relations, and so much of it as asks for troops and money, to the committee on military affairs. So the matter stands at present.

We go for a declaration of war at once, and right off.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday last the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the town of Wimington, celebrated their fourth anniversary. We learn that delegates were present from the various Lodges in the State, and from our sister city of Charleston. About 10 o'clock, A. M., the order formed a procession at their hall on Front street, from which place the line of march was taken up, the procession moving along Market and Front streets, till it reached the Methodist Church, where the ceremonies of the day were performed. At an early hour the pupils, both male and female, of the Odd Fellows' School, were marshalled by their teachers into procession at their Academy, from which place they moved to the Church. This was one of the most lovely and interesting spectacles upon which we have ever gazed. Those young sunny faces all wreathed in smiles and radiant with joy and happiness, how we love to gaze upon them. What a bright contrast do they present to us when we compare them with the time and care worn visages which contact with the world and its annoyances, but too often makes the concomitant of maturer years. The little girls (by the way some of them were not so little neither,) were all dressed in white—pure spotless white, which consorted well with the pure and innocent spirits of these lovely young creatures. The services of the day were commenced at the Church by the pupils of the Odd Fellows' School, singing an appropriate song, written, we believe, for the occasion—Then followed prayer by the Rev. Brother Repiton. Another song was then sung by these lovely young vocalists. The orator of the day, Brother Stephen D. Wallace, who was selected by his brethren of the Lodge to deliver the anniversary address, then rose.—Of Mr. Wallace's address, we can say with truth, that it was a beautiful production; distinguished for the beauty of thought and chastity of language, which formed its most prominent features. He gave a glowing and beautiful outline of what the duties of a conscientious Odd Fellow are. He depicted, with a master hand, the end and object which the institution has in view. Had Mr. Wallace's delivery been only equal to the matter of his oration, its effect upon the audience would have been much more striking. But practice in public speaking is absolutely necessary, and of this, we presume, Mr. Wallace has not had much as yet. His address did him a great deal of credit, and amply justified the selection which his brethren made. When Mr. Wallace ceased speaking, the pupils sung another song, composed, we learn, by one of their own number. Of the singing we cannot speak on our own authority, as we are a poor judge of music but we can say that a gentleman who sat near us, and whose taste is exquisite in such matters, was in ecstacies with it and the little cherubim who produced it.

We were much pleased with the whole celebration, and hope that many returns of the same day may be vouchsafed to this institution, and that its career in usefulness may long continue in its present happy and prosperous state.

The Right Spirit.

The Legislature of Louisiana, upon the receipt of the intelligence from the banks of the Rio Grande, immediately and by acclamation, passed a bill appropriating ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of equipping and forwarding volunteers to Point Isabel, or wherever they may be required.

The excitement in New Orleans is tremendous. Guns are firing from the public squares. Drums are beating, and flags are paraded through the streets. Volunteers are rapidly enrolling themselves and demanding that they may be transported to the scene of action. If no accident occurs to Gen. Taylor's army during the first ten days, there is nothing to fear. There are thousands of strong arms and brave hearts flocking to his aid.

"A DEMOCRAT" AND THE "CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

Under the above caption and over the signature of "A DEMOCRAT," there appears an article in the last N. Carolinian which we cannot pass over without briefly noticing. We shall endeavor to do so as calmly and temperately as we can. For heaven knows there is not an individual in North Carolina who more sincerely deplores the present unpleasant division in the Democratic ranks, than the editor of this paper. *A Democrat*, in the outstart, wishes to be understood as addressing the Central Committee for the sole purpose of doing good to the Democratic cause—but really, according to our thinking, he could not have selected a more unfortunate mode. Upon the 18th of March, the Democratic Central Committee nominated James B. Shepard, of Wake county, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. In the Raleigh Standard of the 19th, if we recollect rightly, there appeared a letter signed by *every member* of that committee, addressed to Mr. Shepard, apprising him of the action of that body, and requesting him to accept the nomination. In the same paper appeared Mr. Shepard's reply, accepting the nomination. And in this place we think it not inapropos to make the following enquiry: If there were those amongst the members of that committee who thought, either that their names had been improperly appended to the card addressed to Mr. Shepard, or that their votes had been cast contrary to their wishes, to the injury of Mr. Leak, we submit with all due deference to the superior judgment of those who may differ with us, whether it would not have been fair and proper for those placed in the circumstances which we have supposed, to have made the requisite enquiries, and if such had been the fact, then to have let the people at large be made acquainted with it. No such thing was done. Not a word was said; and we, poor ignorant soul that we are, took it for granted that the whole committee had acted in the matter—that a majority of the votes of the committee were cast for Mr. Shepard, and that, as a matter of course, the minority submitted, as we supposed was their duty to do. We ask, was this not a fair presumption? Well, in the Fayetteville Observer of the 19th of March, we think, appeared Mr. Leak's "Circular," announcing his determination to run at any rate and at all hazards, even should he "get only 500 votes;" or in other words, should he even break down the party. Since that time, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Leak have been canvassing the State, and the breach in the party has been going on. Recently Mr. Leak, through the columns of the Carolinian, has made a proposition to Mr. Shepard, the substance of which is, that the respective claims of Mr. Shepard and himself shall be again referred back to the Central Committee, in view of all the circumstances, in order that that body shall finally determine between them. Now we rejoiced in our very heart when we saw Mr. Shepard's acceptance of this proposition, and the call made by the Chairman upon the members of the Committee, either to come in person to Raleigh, or to send by mail their votes, on the 18th inst. We had fondly hoped that our difficulties were now at an end, but it would seem that they are only beginning, if we are to believe what "*A Democrat*" says. After stating his opinion that Mr. Shepard will be renominated by the Committee, "*A Democrat*" adds the following sentence: "I would simply say that his nomination will injure the party in North Carolina at least two thousand votes; and this injury will not be transient and ephemeral, but permanent and lasting." A little further on in the article, "*A Democrat*," after stating that he has recently been in several counties, and that Mr Leak has strong friends in them, he adds, "The friends of Mr. Leak consider him in point of ability, at least equal to Mr. Shepard, in services at least as worthy of promotion, and in age is superior. They therefore cannot reconcile it to themselves that he should be advanced over Mr. Leak, and 'there's the rub.'" Still a little farther down, "*A Democrat*," after surmising that the members of the Committee may be prejudiced against Mr. Leak on account of his "circular," goes on to say, "But I can tell you, gentlemen, that the prejudice against Mr. Shepard throughout this county, (Cumberland) where Leak is known personally, is of such a character that no reason can induce them to cast their votes for Mr. S." We have now quoted enough to shew our readers the mischievous spirit of the article. Now we think we are justified in saying that whatever may have been the motives of the writer, and these we do not pretend to judge, its effect may be most mischievous. Mr. Leak, himself, has full confidence in the Committee that they will act honestly and fairly in deciding between Mr. Shepard and himself; else why has he made the proposition? Mr. Leak, advised, we suppose, by his friends, has himself, of his own accord, selected the tribunal by which the claims of Mr. Shepard and himself are finally to be adjudicated. And surely it is but fair reasoning to make, and a fair conclusion to draw, that if there are no other persons on the face of the earth who are in good faith to be bound by the decision of the Committee, Mr. Leak and his friends at any rate are bound to abide by it and cheerfully to submit. No man, we presume, at this moment can say whether Mr. Leak or Mr. Shepard will receive the nomination. Surely "*A Democrat*" is doing a grievous wrong to the name which he assumes, in thus, in advance, deprecating what he assumes may be the action of the Committee. Now, for one we say, should Mr. Leak receive the nomination, there is no one who will support him more cordially than ourself; and we will further say, that had such an article appeared from Mr. Shepard's "side of the house," we would have treated it in exactly the same manner. We cannot believe that Mr. Leak's friends will so far forget the duty which they owe to themselves, their country and their cause, as to act in the manner in which "*A Democrat*" supposes they will. We appeal to them in the name of our common cause, to lay aside all personal feeling, and like good Democrats, as we know them to be, to rally around the standard of our party, whoever may be its bearer. We appeal to their patriotism, and ask them if it is not the high and imperative duty of every man who calls himself "*A Democrat*," to lay aside every thing like personal feeling when the interests of his cause are at stake. For our own part we will cheerfully support whichever of the gentlemen may be selected. We have not one particle of personal nor any other kind of feeling in the matter. We go for UNION and HARMONY. We cannot and we will not believe that "*A Democrat*" speaks the sentiments of Mr Leak's friends. Surely they would not "*fly*" from their own proposition. We will not, and we cannot, believe it.

CALL A MEETING AT ONCE.--NOW IS THE TIME.

A good deal has been said and written about the extension of our Rail Road towards the South, but little has yet been done. That the contemplated project is one in which the citizens of Wilmington are deeply, yea, vitally interested, is, we believe, a self-evident truth, and therefore there is no need of arguing to our notions of the matter, the extension of our Rail Road so as to connect with South Carolina, is a matter of life and death, if we may be permitted the expression, with the town of Wilmington. We would, therefore, suggest that it is high time that a public meeting was called for the purpose of consulting upon the subject and adopting the initiatory step. This meeting should be attended by every citizen in Wilmington, no matter what political creed he may profess. Indeed, politics must be kept out of the matter. But we will speak of this on another occasion.—We pen these remarks for the purpose, and solely for the purpose, of calling the attention of our citizens to the necessity of immediate action. Let a public meeting be called, and let us all, every one of us, attend it, and consult together like brethren, who have a common interest at stake. Let us lay aside whatever of prejudice may hitherto have operated upon us. We have it from the best authority, that the friends of the upper route are moving heaven and earth to push the Raleigh and Gaston Road through Fayetteville, Cheraw, &c. We have no time to lose. One hour's action is better than a whole month's talking. Let our town authorities call a public meeting at once, and let us lay our shoulders together and set the ball in motion. Now's the day, and now's the hour.

P. S.—We see by the Chronicle, which has just come to our office, that there is a call for a public meeting of our citizens, for the purposes alluded to above, which is to take place on Thursday evening, before our article is partly in type we will let it go on.

FOREIGN.

We noticed in our last paper the arrival of the Cambria, and her, as then supposed, total loss. We learn from the New York papers, of a subsequent date, that this noble steamer has been got off the shoal, where she went aground, without the slightest injury, and that she will proceed on her regular voyage to Liverpool on her usual day. The news which the Cambria brings is not of very striking importance.

We have Liverpool dates down to the 19th ult. We think the tone of the British press is, on the whole, pacific. The London Times, supposed by some to be the mouth piece of the Hudson Bay Company, still insists that England must have all north of the Columbia river. Cotton had advanced 1d in consequence of the idea that the crop of this season would be short. The greatest distress prevailed in Ireland. Famine and pestilence are staring that unhappy people on every hand. England was convulsed to her very centre on the subject of the Irish Coertion and the Corn law bills. It was thought that Sir Robert Peel would be compelled to resign. An attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Phillipe, king of the French. As his majesty was returning from his drive in the forest of Fontainbleau, a man seated on a wall at the side of the road fired several shots into his carriage, but without taking effect.—The American provision market was well stocked and rather dull. Several cargoes of Indian Corn had arrived in Dublin. It was rapidly working its way into favor with the British people.

Point Isabel.

This post is near the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 27 miles from the camp of Gen. Taylor. At this point the army supplies are at present placed, and the principal fear is for its safety. It has only about 250 men, all told, to defend it, and the largest portion of these are teamsters and other citizens. There is a large force of Mexicans, supposed to be about 2000, between this point and the main army, and it is feared it is the intention of the Mexicans to attack and destroy this important point. It is to be hoped that the troops, which left Galveston in the Monmouth have reached there in time to prevent such a catastrophe.

DESERTERS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., Mr. Adams introduced some resolutions calling upon the President for information with regard to the shooting of some deserters from the army of Gen. Taylor. It seems that several American soldiers had deserted from Gen. Taylor's camp opposite Matamoras, by swimming across the Rio Grande to the Mexican side, and that Gen. Taylor had given orders to the pickets on duty to endeavor first to stop them by admonition, then to fire over their heads, and lastly, if that would not do, then to shoot them. We learn that two or three soldiers were shot whilst in the act of swimming across the river, and we think they richly deserved their fate. Indeed, they ought to be stopped at all hazards, as it is from such scoundrels that the enemy get information about the position, strength and movements of our forces. The President, in reply to the resolution of the House, states that no authentic details of the transaction have yet reached the War Department. We have no doubt but that Gen. Taylor did only his duty in ordering the capture, *by any means*, of these deserters.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAYNE.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Wayne, held at Waynesborough, on Tuesday, the 5th of May, on motion of Dr. S. A. Andrews, Wm. K Lane, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. S. Singleton appointed secretary.

The chairman, in a neat and appropriate manner, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of C. H. Brogden, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the chairman appointed C. H. Brogden, Esq., Dr. S. A. Andrews, Col. Jno. Everett, Wm. Carraway, Esq., and Dr. S. Singleton, to constitute the committee.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Democratic Central Committee, in the nomination of James B. Shepard, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of N. Carolina, and regard it as the only one adopted to the exigencies of the case, and that they have assumed no authority not consistent with their duty and not demanded by the best interests of our party.

Resolved, That in James B. Shepard we hail a candidate of whose talents, integrity and patriotism we are proud; and that his nomination by the Central Committee meets a cheerful response in the hearts of every Democrat in the county of Wayne.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the motives of Mr. Shepard in referring to the Committee the difference between him and Mr. Leak; showing his disposition to avoid all cause for dissention in our party; and while we acknowledge the right of the Committee, as the leaders and directors of our party, to transfer our vote and allegiance, we caution them, in the most respectful manner, to remember that our personal affection and regard is not transferable.

Resolved, That while we thus boldly acknowledge our preference for Mr. Shepard, should the Committee think proper to reverse their former decision, we will endeavor to do our duty, but will not hold ourselves responsible to the party for the consequences which may ensue.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the North Carolina Standard and the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. K. LANE, Chairman.

SIDNEY SINGLETON, Secretary.

WAR MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

[On Monday last, the 11th inst., Mr. Polk transmitted to both Houses of Congress a message on the subject of our relations with Mexico. The recent hostile turn which affairs have taken on the banks of the Rio Grande, has induced Mr. Polk to make the recommendations contained in the message. We regret extremely that our limits will not permit us to give the whole of this important document. (We wish our good friends in the country would come up liberally to our aid and enable us to enlarge our paper.) We give those portions of it, however, which are most striking in importance, giving in a few words of passing notice, the substance of such portions as we are compelled to leave out.]

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

The exciting state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the United States, in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered I cannot better express my present conviction of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico, on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September to seek the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An envoy of the United States repaired to Mexico with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But though present on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly disposition, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but, after a long continued series of menaces have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.

[The President then proceeds to give a history of the attempts which have been made by our government to arrange matters amicably with Mexico. He recounts the wrongs which we have borne with—that our Minister has been rejected—that treaties have been broken—that our Minister had demanded his passports, and that he had returned home. Mr. Polk then proceeds:]

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas by its act of December 19, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in the convention of Texas & had thus taken part in the act of annexation itself and is now included within one of our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 31st, 1845, recognised the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system; and a revenue officer, to reside within that district, has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the general to command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte. This river—which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas—is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, were the proper stations for the protecting forces of the government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthful military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel, and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

[Mr. Polk then states that the army was ordered to march from Corpus Christi, on the Nueces, to the left bank of the Rio Grande, and that strict orders were given to avoid every act which might provoke hostilities. He then proceeds:]

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April, Gen'l Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th of April. On that day, General Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor that he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years, remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties."

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own government for indemity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character.—Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

[The President then proceeds to state that all our forbearance has done no good, and that Mexico has invaded our soil. The message continues:]

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon, by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to vindicate with decision, the honor, the rights, and the interests of the country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, "as a precautionary measure," against invasion or threatened invasion authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last soon after the incorporation of "Texas into our union of States," Gen. Taylor was further "authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion." On the second day of March, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxillary force as he might need." War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by my direction has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops—two to be mounted, and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Lousiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call in to the public service a large body of volunteers to serve for not less than six or twelve months unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with supplies & munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and, in this view, I shall be prepared to renew negotiations, whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our envoy to Mexico and the Mexican minister for foreign affairs; and so much of the correspondence between that envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the general in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11th, 1846.

Latest Intelligence

From the Seat of War---Commencement of Hostilities---Actual War.

As this is a subject of the deepest importance, and as every one is anxious to hear every item of intelligence from the "seat of war," we will make no excuse for devoting a large portion of our columns to the important details, as we find them in the New Orleans papers, and in the letter of our Texan correspondent. His letter we rely more upon than any other account which has as yet reached our office. We therefore commence by giving it in full:—

Camp at Point Isabel, Texas,

27th April, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—Hostilities have actually and in *earnest* commenced. One squadron of Dragoons *captured*, one officer killed, two missing, and one a prisoner!

An express has just reached this camp from the main army, with the melancholy intelligence that a reconnoitering party, under Capt. Thornton of the 2d Dragoons, (consisting of *sixty-three* Dragoons) has been captured!

It appears that Capt. Thornton was sent to reconnoiter *above* the camp, on the Rio Grande, where the spies had reported a Mexican force, on this side the river. This guide, after leading him for some distance halted, and told him that he could go no further, and that if he (capt. T.) entered a thicket in front, he would *never come out*—thereupon Captain Thornton dashed in, and fell upon a few mounted men—*charged* them at full speed over the brow of a hill, where he found himself in the presence of some 2000 men, 1000 of whom were Infantry, and the balance Cavalry. The latter force immediately closed in upon his flanks, the infantry being in front, and a fence blockading up the rear. The guide reports that he heard firing for *two* hours, when he turned and fled to camp. This was on the 25th—yesterday a soldier of the party, very badly wounded, came in, (being suffered to depart by the Mexicans,) and reports that he saw 47 men mustered after the action, prisoners, and one officer (Capt. Hardie,) also a prisoner—that Lieut. Kane was *killed*. Capt. Thornton and Lieut. Mason are *missing*, but that he saw Capt. Thornton escape, by clearing this high fence with his splendid horse—the balance of the men (16) are killed or missing.

This is a most disastrous affair, and can only be attributed to want of precaution, and perhaps a treacherous guide, (a Mexican.) Gen. Taylor has made a requisition for 10,000 volunteers, 3000 of which are Texans, and 7000 Louisianians. It is supposed that there are 2500 Mexicans between us and the main army, blockading up the road. This, however, could be soon opened if Gen. Taylor could spare a force from his camp for the purpose, but as he is anxious to finish his entrenchments at *once*, he will not probably *detach* for a day or two, until he is ready to open his batteries on the town, which he will doubtless do in a very short time.

The mouth of the Rio Grande has been blockaded by our squadron for the last ten days. In consequence of this no flour or other supplies can reach Mattamoras, which has produced a great deal of uneasiness in that city, as most of their supplies are received from New Orleans. Gen. Ampudia sent a message to General Taylor a few days ago, *threatening* him with much *severity* if the blockade was not raised. But Gen. Taylor is not to be frightened from the stand he has taken.

The remains of Gole Cross, the Quarter Master General, have been found four miles from Camp, where he was supposed, he was murdered by some of the "Rancheros" or *Robbers* that infest every thicket along the river. Lt. Porter, 4th Infantry, who was out with a party of ten men, searching for his (Col. C.'s) body, was attacked by 40 of these desperadoes, and himself and two men killed, the balance of the men cut their way through, and escaped to camp.

But enough of this, the war has actually commenced, and we have to fight these poor wretches, who will not meet us in the field, but confine themselves to this *guerrilla* mode of cutting off small parties, attacking our wagon trains. But they have shown their hand at last, and we must now go to work.

This Post or Depot, we have thought, would be attacked for two weeks past, and every night all are on the *qui vive*.

I am very sincerely yours,

* * *

P. S.—The Steamer that takes this letter goes with all dispatches to Galveston for troops, so I have but a few moments to write.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst. says, that the steamer Galveston arrived on yesterday morning, bringing the certain intelligence that the United States army, under Gen. Taylor, is completely surrounded, and his communication with Point Isabel entirely cut off. Despatches have been sent to the Governor of Texas for an immediate reinforcement of 2400 men, and a special messenger, Col. Doane, is now in this city with requisitions upon Gov. Johnson for four regiments. The emergency is imminent, and immediate steps should be taken to send the necessary force to the relief of the army.

[We do not think that the state of things is altogether so bad as the foregoing paragraph would lead us to believe. Our correspondent, writing from the spot, Point Isabel, only 27 miles from Gen. Taylor's camp, does not speak of matters as being in this gloomy plight.]

OFFICE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE,
Saturday, May 2—7½ o'clock, A. M.

DEPLORABLE NEWS!

FROM THE ARMY!

Capt. Charles Doane arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place he left on the 28th ult. in the steam schr. Augusta. Sixty miles west of the S. W. Pass he was transferred to the steamer Galveston. He is the bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor, and of a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments. The previous news received, that the Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, is fully confirmed, and a detachment of American troops has been cut off. But for the details we refer to the following account of operations kindly furnished us by Col. Doane:

On Thursday evening, 23d inst, General Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed the Rio Grande at a point some 20 miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning he despatched Capt. Thornton and Hardee, of the 2d Reg't Dragoons, with a detachment of 70 men, to examine the country above, and Capt. Kerr of the same regiment, with a company, to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

The former, however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advance guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Capt. Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him, killing as is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, and some twenty-six of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee and the remainder of the command prisoners. The Mexican commander sent into Gen. Taylor's camp, a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travelling hospital with him, and could not, therefore, render the soldier the assistance which his situation required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande, consists of at least 2,500 men, under the command of Cols. Carusco and Carabajal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object, they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2,300, to force his way through the dense chaparral, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamaros, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which, with the batteries already mounted, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for 15 days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made requisition for the immediate equipment and transmission to Point Isabel, of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's Army, that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican Army is daily receiving large reinforcements from the interior. It is supposed by the American officers that Gen. Arista reached Mattamoras on the evening of the 22d ult. with a brigade; but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

[Subsequent to his leaving the camp on the 26th ult., Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor, informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.]

The extra of the Galveston News says that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Mattamoras the morning of the 28th ultimo.

We have also received an extra from the office of the Galveston News, where the intelligence was received by the steamboat Monmouth, with Capt. Catlet on board, a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, of Texas, calling upon him for aid.—We give the letter to the Galveston Committee in full, as it will show the exigency of the call upon us all.

The following letter from Capt. Catlett, to the people of Galveston, will throw additional light upon the matter. We give it in full:—

LETTER OF CAPT CATLETT TO THE PEOPLE OF GALVESTON.

On board Steamer Monmouth,
Off St. Josephs, April 28, 1846.

Gentlemen: I am the bearer of a communication from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, requesting to be *immediately* reinforced by twenty companies of foot Riflemen. My destination is Victoria and thence to Austin. I was instructed by the General to send an express from the former place by land to your city with communications to Lieut. Kingsbury, and at the same time to spread the information through the country. But it having been left discretionary with me, and the Monmouth being available, I have determined to send the communications by her, and also to write to you, in order to facilitate as much as possible the sending of troops. Gen. Taylor is in a very precarious situation at his camp near Matamoras, and an attack is feared on the post at Point Isabel. I believe a reinforcement of two hundred *men* would save that place. This is vastly important, as a large amount of comissariat ordinance stores are deposited there, and, if that place should fall, Gen. Taylor will be left without resources of any kind.

I was instructed by Gen. Taylor to send out from Victoria expresses in such directions as I might deem most advisible, so as to have all the men possible on their march to his relief without awaiting the order of the Governor. You will have it in your power to send to the Lower Brazos, Houston and Montgomery sooner than an express can go from Victoria. I therefore leave that to you, knowing that it will be promptly attended to. I shall send to Matagorda, Texana, Richmond and San Felipe. If you have an opportunity, please send to Washington. I shall send there from La Grange.

The place of rendezvous for the foot companies is suggested by the General at Galveston; that of the mounted men at Corpus Christi; at which place there will be provisions and forage. No party less than 400 should think of going through on the direct road to Matamoras, as there is a large force of Mexicans on the Aroyo Colorado, for the purpose of cutting off reinforcements in that direction. Small parties can cross from Corpus Christi on to Padre Island. Arrangements are made for crossing from the lower point of the Island to Point Isabel.

If two hundred men could be raised even temporarily at Galveston, I am decidedly of opinion it would be better to send them forthwith by the Monmouth—the security of Point Isabel is of the last importance.

From the best information we could obtain, the force of the Mexicans is set down at seven thousand certain, and reports go as high as twelve thousand.

All communication is now cut off between the camp and Point Isabel, except by running the gauntlet. I came out in the night of the 26th with a guide, and was prowling all night through chaparral, swamps and lakes.

Capt. Baker will be able to give you all the particulars of what has happened, the situation of Point Isabel, &c., &c.

The old General is as cool as a cucumber, and has so strengthened his position, that I am of opinion nothing can move him but starvation.

In haste, your obedient servant.

W. G. CATLETT.

Messrs. Williams and others.

N. B.—A propeller has left for New Orleans with a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for troops also, I have thought a steamer might be leaving Galveston immediately for New-Orleans and for fear the propeller should be detained, would it not be well to state the facts to the Governor, that the troops might be in readiness by the arrival of the propellor, there is no mistake as to the order, the captain will explain.

Yours, &c. W. G. C.

The following paragraph will show with what promptitude the call for assistance has been answered:

Gen. Taylor has fortified his position so strongly that he can stand a siege, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoras is almost deserted. The American army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position, Gen. Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sending off any considerable number of men from it.

Gen. Taylor's works would be completed on the 28th, when it was thought he would open on the town of Matamoras, which is but a few hundred yards from his camp.

The following is from a Galveston paper of the 30th April, and shews that the brave and chivalrous Texans are as eager for the fray as they were in '36.

TO ARMS! TEXANS, TO ARMS!

The United States Army under Gen. Taylor is surrounded by the Mexican enemy on Texan soil. General Taylor has called upon the Governor of Texas for 2,100 troops—let Galveston shew to the world that they are always ready for the defence of their country—let them display the same spirit and alacrity that they did in 1842.

Head Quarters, Galveston Volunteer Battilion,
30th April, 1846.

ORDERS.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion, are requested to meet for consultation at ten o'clock this morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Mr. Crawford's store. The country needs your services! no time should be lost in immediately organising the several corps of this battalion. The commandant of the battalion has the fullest confidence in the patriotism and zeal of the citizen soldiers of Galveston. He is sure they will not falter nor hesitate in this emergency! They have always desired an opportunity of showing their prowess to their Mexican enemies! That opportunity has now arrived! It is expected the young men of Galveston will immediately rally as volunteers, nor wait for their services to be required by draft.

A Rendezvous will immediately open for volunteers to increase the ranks of each of the volunteer corps of the city, and also to organise an additional company of Infantry or Riflemen. A prompt attendence of the officers is expected at the time and place appointed. By order of C. G. BRYANT,

Major Commanding Galveston Volunteer Battalion.

If 150 or 200 men with the proper officers can be raised by to-morrow at 8 o'clock, they will be supplied with arms and accoutrements and will take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, now bound for Point Isabel.

N. KINGSBURY, Lieut. U. S. Army.

The following letter from the camp of Gen. Taylor we copy, as it gives an idea of the actual state of things with the main army:

Camp opposite Matamoras,
April 26, 1846.

Gentlemen—Knowing that in the present excited state of the public mind as regards our Mexican affairs and the welfare of our little army, that most exaggerated reports creep into the public prints, thereby carrying with them sorrow and anxiety into the bosom of the friends and relations of many officers, I deem it my duty to give you a correct and just account of the capture of Capt. Thornton and a squadron of the 2d Dragoons, by a force of 2000 Mexicans under the command of Gen. Torrejon. Gen. Taylor, on the 24th, had received a report that the enemy were crossing the river above this camp. Capt. Thornton, with his command, was sent out on the evening of the 24th to examine the country above and see whether there was any truth in the report. His command was composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Kane, Lieut. Mason, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler and 49 privates. His Mexican guide returned this morning, stating that he had been attacked at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, by a large number of the enemy, and that the whole command was captured or destroyed. The guide warned him that he was in the vicinity of the enemy and refused to proceed. He waited until night, and none of the party coming in, he returned home. About 11 this morning a private of the army was brought in in a cart. He was wounded. The man who brought him was the bearer of a note from Torrejon to Gen. Taylor, the amount of which was that "on the score of humanity he claimed the privilege of sending into him 2 dragoons, who were wounded in an engagement brought on by a charge from an American cavalry officer against his command of men, as he had no flying hospital." He then spoke of the rest being prisoners, and said "they would be treated with the consideration due prisoners of war, agreeably to the custom of civilized nations." From the wounded dragoon we obtain the following facts: That the charge was made in open ground; that when the command "charge" was given, but a few of the enemy were seen, but as they dashed over a hill the whole command presented themselves; they were fired upon, and immediately surrounded and taken prisoners. He does not know what became of Capt. Thornton. Capt. Hardee and Lieut. Mason are prisoners, and all are well. He reports Lieut. Kane as shot, and it is feared he is killed. Ten men were killed. Before the cart left, one of the two men mentioned died. From the note of Gen. T., it seems that he accuses Capt. Thornton of having charged upon him. One can hardly conceive of such madness as charging 2000 men with 63, and it is fair to presume that he was surrounded and charged to cut his way through. Time will clear it all up. The capture of Captain Thornton's party, and sad death of Lieut. Porter, and murder of Col. Cross, are rather melancholy commencements of the war. I say *war*, for there is no doubt of its existence, and that unless an armistice is signed in ten days, we must have some hard fighting. The enemy are collecting in some considerable numbers, and I think their force may be estimated with safety at 5000. Gen. Taylor is rapidly pushing forward his field work, and I understand has sent for 4000 volunteers—two thousand from Louisiana and two from Texas. If they will give us a fair fight, we do not doubt our ability to whip them; but if they are going to give us a second edition of the *Florida war*, it will be a very annoying affair.

Yours very truly,
W. S. HENRY, Lt. U. S. A.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Martha J. Pickett, wife of Mr. William J. Pickett, aged 23 yrs.

In this town, on Monday morning the 11th inst. Benjamin James, infant son of Benjamin J and Julia A Jacobs, aged 1 year and 10 months.

It is truly a painful task to record the death of a child on whom the affections of a father and mother were so lavishly bestowed—who has been thus early called away, to that world where the innocent alone are happy—to meet his God, who hath said "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away. Com.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 7—Br brig Sea, Godfrey, Bermuda, to Brown & DeRosset.

8—schr Atlantic, Cranmer, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

schr Balance, Bennet, Gloucester, Mass, to Barry & Bryant.

9—schr Emma, Louisa, Boon, Philadelphia, to Brown & DeRosset.

10—schr Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

schr Pontiac, Philips, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, to Sanford & Smith.

11—schr Heroine, Sparks, St Augustine, to E J Lutterloh.

12—schr Ocean, Savage, from Savannah bound to New York, put in here in distress, with loss of deck load and in a leaky condition; to G W Davis.

brig John M Clayton, Parker, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

brig Nonpariel, Pope, New Bedford, to Russell & Gammell.

brig Peruvian, Watson, New York, to G W Davis.

schr Pampero, Bedell, New York, to R W Brown.

schr Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

Packet schr J D Jones, Griffin, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Express, Hatcher, New River, to master.

schr Julia, Vangilder, Boston, to G W Davis.

14—schr Valhalla, Chase, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

13—brig Trojan, Mitchell, from New York, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Champion, Farrow, from Swansboro,' to Wm Cooke.

sloop Gleaner, Raibon, from Shallotte, to G W Davis.

schr Example, Mydgett, Middleton, Corn & Shad, to Wm Cooke.

CLEARED.

May 7—schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, by Russell & Gammell.

8—brig Sea Flower, Packner, Point Petre, Guadalope, by Barry & Bryant.

schr H Westcott, Lodge, Philadelphia by J Mulock.

schr Sarah Jane, Price, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

6—brig Echo, Smith, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.

Packet Schr. L P Smith, Brewster, New York, by R W Brown.

schr Christianna Caroline, Price, Charleston, by G W Davis.

11—brig Helen Maria, Sweetser, Guyama, Porto Rico by G W Davis.

schr Delaware, Holbrook, Thomaston, Me, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, by Sanford & Smith.

12—brig Argo, Curtis, Boston, by Ballard & McRae.

brig William Fish, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

Brig Columbia, Jordan, Boston, by G R French.

schr Constitution, Milton, New Bedford, by E J Lutterloh.

13—schr Florida, Gower, Boston, by G W Davis.

schr Franklin, Speed, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, May 14, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The mail has just arrived, bringing Washington dates up to Tuesday night. The bill which passed the House on Monday giving men and money to the President, has also passed the Senate, with slight amendments.—These amendments were agreed to by the House, and the bill is now the law of the land, for the President will sign it. The substance of the bill will be found in another column.—The passage of this bill, although not a formal declaration of war, is, we think, from the wording of its preamble, tantamount to a declaration of war.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 14.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to omit this week our table of quotations. The following review, will, however, shew all the changes that have taken place since last report, and we refer to former table for prices.

NAVAL STORES—The depression in this article still continues, and from all we can learn the probability is that the article will find but few purchasers for some time to come. We quote the last sales Virgin. $2 25; and $2 for this year's Yellow Dip. This is a slight advance from last week's quotations, but we cannot vouch for a continuance of these prices. The article may be lower to-morrow, or it may be higher. Tar is somewhat in request, but to no great extent. The last sale was made at $1 06½. In Spirits Turpentine we can hear of no transaction.

TIMBER & LUMBER—Last sales of Timber $4 to $5 50, market well supplied and rather dull. Quarter Flooring, last sales $10 to $11—Wide boards $8 to $6½—Scantling $6½. Dull.

STAVES—R. O. dressed, $7 to $8.

SHINGLES—$2 50, firm.

BACON—Is dull of sale and hard to sell, any quantity, retail prices from store as per last week's quotations.

CORN—Has arrived freely—one lot of 1000 bushels superior Bladen sold at 70c., and sales at auction from a North County arrival were made at 67½c—lots afloat are held at 67½ a 70c.

FLOUR—A sale of 50 barrels was made yesterday at $5 25, $5 and $5 75, for superfine, fine and Cross Fayetteville, 90 days.

LIME—400 casks arrived, sold we understand at $1—lots from store are sold at $1 37½ a $1 50.

MOLASSES—Sales of several lots at 21c. No further arrivals.

MACKEREL—125 bbls No. 3. sold at $3 50 a $4 from vessel—half barrels at $2.

RICE—60 casks prime changed hands at 3½.

SALT—The balance of the lot noted as arrived last week has been sold at 30c. and stored.

LIQUORS—No change.

OCEAN SHAD AND CORN AFLOAT.

12 BBLS. OCEAN SHAD, a fine article for family use.

750 bushels CORN, on board schr. Example. For sale by WM. COOKE.

May 14th, 1846.

Ten Dollars Reward.

I WILL give Ten Dollars to any one who will deliver to me at my residence, three miles from Warsaw, Duplin County, my HORSE, which was either stolen or has strayed from my house on Sunday evening last; or I will give five dollars to any one who will write to me at Warsaw, giving me such information as will lead to his recovery. The flesh marks of the horse are as follows: deep bay with black mane and tail—small white spot on his forehead—three white feet—locks his fore feet—hoofs split—common size, and heavy build.

SAM'L L. GAVIN.

Duplin county, May 15, 1846. 35-1t

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber, a citizen of Elizabeth City, in this State, takes this method of informing her son, FREDRICK D. PAINE, that she wishes him to come home immediately, or to write to her forthwith. The reason why the subscriber did not answer her son's letter dated 1st July, 1845, was, that it was not received by her till after the time had gone past when he (her son) was to come home. The subscriber is now at Chickamacomico. Her Post Office is Lake Landing, Hyde county, N. C. SARAH PAINE.

May 15, 1846 35-1t*

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 39tf

For Sale.

10 HHDS. Muscovado Sugar,
30 do Clarified do
20 do Trinidad Molasses,
60 bags Rio Coffee, 30 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 casks small and broken Rice,
30 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,
300 bushels Black Eye Peas.

Apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Also, Daily Expected.

100 bales Eastern Hay,
100 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.

May 15, 1846 B. & B.

Mackerel and Hay.

100 BBLS. No. 3, Mackerel,
30 half bbls do
40 bundles Eastern Hay. For sale by

May 8] BARRY & BRYANT.

THE subscriber having on hand a LARGE assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's wear, and being about to make a new arrangement in his business NOW offers his entire stock at COST.

He would say to his friends and the public, generally, that his goods to be offered are the manufacture, and made of the BEST MATERIALS, and expressly for this market.

'THE GREAT REDUCTION in prices will make such INDUCEMENTS to purchasers as were never before offered in Wilmington.

J. PUNDERSON.

May 8, 1846. 36 3t

Positively Selling off at Cost.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

$5000 DOLLARS

Worth of Goods to be Sold.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*.containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend en their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly ntted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MARECHAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis, North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c. &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the latest style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.

A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.

SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before, either for cash or country produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS, Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY,

are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38,315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, M'Alister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibly, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the PINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

HANOVER HOUSE.

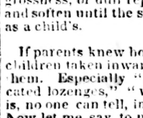
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

sept 19, 1845 22-tf

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(*Next door to Peirson's old stand.*)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND

CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill d Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of C. D. ELLIS & Co. was dissolved by limitation on the 21st inst. E. J. LUTTERLOH alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

The Commission business will hereafter be continued by both, on their individual account. They may be found in the same office.

They beg to tender their thanks to their friends, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope by diligent attention to business, to merit the continuance of those favors.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, March 27, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.

which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

SUGAR—10 hhds Cuba Muscovado Sugar.
1 hhd do. Clarified, (superior.)
2 do New Orleans do.
15 bbls do Clarified.
Just received and for sale by
A3] BARRY & BRYANT.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-f Executrix

40 BRLS. best New Orleans Molasses,
3 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee.
Just received and for sale by
A3] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

MACKEREL AND ALEWIVES—80 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.
30 bbls Alewives, in good order, and for sale by
M27 G W DAVIS

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by
J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda. (a fine article.)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Saud's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 br's Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

TO MERCHANTS.

Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2¾ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*

No. 152 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt.. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

Baltimore, ebruary 18, 1846 24-3m

J. LEONARD,

BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON January 30, 1846. 20-1y

RICE—60 Casks fresh beat, prime quality, for sale by G W DAVIS.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
130, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Daniel Crowley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the int rests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it. I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.
F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been of fered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 3-y.

NOTICE.

WE have just received
10 hhds superior Muscovado Molasses,
10 " Porto Rico do
40 bags Rio Coffee. 60 kegs Nails,
30 bbls Canal Flour.
10 half bbls Canal Flour,
30 bbls Fayetteville do

An assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Round Shaves; Hackers; Turpentine and Timber Axes; Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

M6] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS, to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y]

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire

DAVID THALLY.

N. B—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

eptember 26th, 1845. 2-12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLS N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

"Competition, the Life of Trade."

To those wishing Work done in the

MASON LINE,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership under the name of

KEEN & HUSTON,

and are now prepared to contract for any kind of work in the *MASON LINE.* Both of them being *MASTER WORKMEN*, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a JOB.—Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the execution of their contracts, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
MAXWELL HUSTON.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES ALDERMAN would inform his friends in the surrounding country that he has been elected a TIMBER and LUMBER INSPECTOR for the town of Wilmington. He would respectfully solicit at the hands of the Timber and Lumber makers of North Carolina, a share of their patronage.

He hopes by doing justly, both by the buyer and seller, and by promptness and industry to please those who may confide their business to him.

M20, 1846 27-8t*

LIME.

300 CASKS Thomaston Lime, daily expected and for sale by
A10] BARRY & BRYANT.